

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.				
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave Blank)		2. REPORT DATE October 1982		3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Summary of Commentary in Pravda on Sub-Saharan Africa			5. FUNDING NUMBERS	
6. AUTHOR(S) Gerald Cady Rachel Warner John Stepanchuk				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Federal Research Division Library of Congress Washington, DC 20540-4840			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) N/A			10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Prepared under an Interagency Agreement				
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.			12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) This monthly survey compiles translations of political, and economic articles on sub-Saharan Africa that appear in <u>Pravda</u> . DATA QUALITY DISCREPANCY 4				
14. SUBJECT TERMS Africa, Sub-Sahara Government National security Politics Economy			15. NUMBER OF PAGES Various lengths	
			16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT UNCLASSIFIED	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIED	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT SAR	

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SUMMARY OF COMMENTARY IN PRAVDA ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
(August 22 - September 21, 1982)

October 1982

Prepared by the Federal Research Division of
the Library of Congress under an interagency agreement

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PREFACE

This monthly survey compiles articles on sub-Saharan Africa which appear in Pravda. It has been prepared since April 1980. Pravda is the official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Items published are presumably authoritative. Articles dealing with Soviet political, military, or economic interests in Africa are entirely translated or extensively excerpted or summarized. News accounts which heavily rely on news services of other countries are simply noted. All entries have been arranged chronologically under general African or country headings. FBIS translations are summarized or annotated for reader reference; duplication is avoided.

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Summary of Commentary In Pravda on Sub-Saharan Africa
(22 August - 21 September 1982)

Indian Ocean

Indian Prime Minister Discusses Demilitarization of Indian Ocean
with Mozambique and Mauritius

(Excerpt) Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi completed official visits to Mauritius and Mozambique during which there was a short question session concerning bilateral relations between India and the two countries, various international problems, and mutual interests. The visits took place during a continuing American military build-up in the Indian Ocean with the goal of turning the Ocean into a military arena in conflicts with Socialist states and national independence movements. Fulfillment of Mauritius' request to demilitarize the Indian Ocean would not only be fair, but would also contribute to the resolution of the question of insuring peaceful development and stability in this region by eliminating all foreign military bases. (30 Aug 82, p. 5)

Southern Africa

Chinese Newspaper Criticizes South Africa's Actions in Angola

(Excerpt) Renmin Ribao (People's Daily) of Peijing featured a commentary on the cause of the invasion by South African troops on Angolan territory. The newspaper blames South African authorities for trying to force the Angolans to refuse support for Namibia's struggle. The racist regime, the newspaper indicates, intends to bring about a Namibian settlement by its own standards. The invasion by South Africa, the newspaper says, "provoked the indignation of all countries and people." (22 Aug 82, p. 5)

South African Military Advancing in Angola

(Text) The South African military is once again displaying widescale aggression against Angola, writes Jornal de Angola. The expansionist policy of South Africa, says the article, is leading peaceful people to their deaths and is undermining the Angolan economy. The South African Air Force is subjecting industrial and rural targets, and settlements and transportation routes to bombardments by flying intensive missions over regions covering more than 200 kilometers into the heart of Angola. Four brigades (separated into regiments) and four battalions are participating in the aggression which began on 19 July. They are supported by 30 helicopters and 40 airplanes. Three hundred units of armored equipment and 50 military aircraft are now prepared to go to battle. (23 Aug 82, p. 5)

Dos Santos and Machel Meeting on South African Aggression

(Excerpt) The problems of coordination of the joint forces in repulsing South African aggression is an important theme of discussion between the President of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and the President of Mozambique, Samora Machel, who met yesterday in Maputo. The African reviewers unanimously note that

the discussions are shaded by the superior strength of the South African military forces in comparison to those of Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and other frontline states. (25 Aug 82, p. 5)

UN Delegation Refutes South African Claim Regarding Namibia

(Text) A meeting of UN representatives on Namibia opened in Luanda. In response to a question posed by the Pravda correspondent, the UN Commissioner on Namibia refutes the South African claim that the position of the UN on the Namibian question cannot be considered impartial. In the early days of its existence, the UN actively promoted the termination of the colonial system; in accordance with this plan, the problem of the liberation of Namibia lies in the general course of approach of the UN to problems of decolonization. (29 Aug 82, p. 1)

South African Soldier Killed in Zimbabwe

(Excerpt) Yet another South African soldier belonging to a subversive group and abandoned by the racists on Zimbabwean territory, was killed during a clash with soldiers of the Zimbabwean army in the southeast region of the country. Recently, four South African saboteurs have been killed on Zimbabwean territory. (30 Aug 82, p. 5)

FRELIMO Leader Condemns South African Attacks

(Excerpt) Samora Machel, Chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) party and President of Mozambique, has angrily condemned the campaign of international terrorism unleashed by the racist South African regime against neighboring independent states in southern Africa. He stressed that the apartheid regime is the main enemy of Mozambique, which is building a new life and creating a multiracial society. (24 Aug 82, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #053, 1 Sep 82, p. J1)

South African Military Extending Scale of Aggression in Angola

(Excerpt) Racist South Africa's military is extending the scale of aggression against Angola. According to an Angolan Defense Ministry report, South African troops which are occupying part of the Angolan province of Cunene have begun to regroup to begin a new offensive deep into the republic's territory. At present, 5,500 South African soldiers are taking part in combat operations in Southern Angola. Another 30,000 or more South African soldiers, aircraft and heavy artillery are concentrated close to Angola's borders in northern Namibia. (1 Sep 82, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #174, 8 Sep 82, p. J1)

South African Military Advances Farther Into Angola

(Excerpt) As the military situation in Southern Angola worsens, it is becoming obvious that Pretoria is striving to implement the same strategic goals as it sought during a similar operation against the young independent state in August and September of last year, when the aggression misfired. According to Angolan intelligence reports, mechanized units of the racist army are trying at

any cost to clear wide corridors as far as possible into Angolan territory for their main forces. One mechanized unit has reached the mining settlement of Casinga, more than 200 kilometers from the Angolan border. Another unit, operating further South near the city of Cuvelai, is moving northwest toward the settlements of Ondyiva and Changuai, with a view to creating the broadest possible bridgehead for an invasion of Huila Province. (2 Sep 82, p. 5, translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #055, 9 Sep 82, p. J1)

South Africa Increases Aggression Against Botswana

(Excerpt) The racist regime of South Africa has intensified its military attacks against Botswana, announced the Zimbabwean newspaper, Herald. African observers link the provocation against Botswana with the general growth of aggression of the racist regime which aims to intimidate the frontline states and to remove them from participation in the solution to the Namibian problem. (4 Sep 82, p. 5)

Frontline States Denounce West

(Excerpt) The leaders of the frontline states of Africa and the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), leading the struggle of the Namibian population against South Africa, strongly denounced the provocative attempts of the Western powers participating in NATO to link the settlement of the Namibian problem to the withdrawal of Cuban troops. The Presidents of Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique, and Tanzania, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, and the SWAPO president signed a joint communique during a conference in Lusaka stressing that Namibia's problems of decolonization and the withdrawal of a Cuban troop contingent from Angola could not be linked. (6 Sep 82, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #173, 7 Sep 82, p. J1)

South African Aggression in Zimbabwe

(Excerpt) The commander in chief of the South Africa Armed Forces has admitted that four saboteurs killed on Zimbabwean territory recently by that country's security forces were South African servicemen. At the same time, he tried to present the matter as though it were a question of "the soldier's making an unauthorized incursion." In this context, Prime Minister Mugabe has accused South Africa of "entirely unprovoked overt aggression." Why is South Africa attacking Zimbabwe? One reason is Zimbabwe's solidarity with the Namibian people's struggle for independence. Another is the policy conducted in Zimbabwe of creating a multiracial society. (9 Sep 82, p. 5, translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #180, 16 Sep 82, pp. J3-4)

ANC Leader in Angola Talks of Soviet Union

(Excerpt) The people of Africa and all of the progressive forces of the land consider the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR to be one of the most important dates in the history of mankind, it was noted in the Angolan capital by the President of the African National Congress of South Africa. The birth of the Soviet Union, he said, was the result of the Great October victory. (12 Sep 82, p. 4)

Zaire Captures Zambian Territory

(Excerpt) According to a report of the Zambian Information Agency, Zaire once again captured part of Zambia's territory in the province of Luapula and concentrated its soldiers in the region of Mweru Wantipa, located 16 kilometers from the border between the two countries. (18 Sep 82, p. 5)

ANGOLA

Angola Praises Soviet Space Program

(Text) The success of the Soviet Union in the space race inspires the admiration of the public, emphasized the Angolan newspaper Jornal de Angola. (23 Aug 82, p. 5)

Discovery of New Oil and Natural Gas Deposits

(Text) The state oil company, Sonangol, announced the discovery of three natural gas and oil deposits on the continental shelf in the south of Angola. According to the report, in the near future studies of the deposits and the possibility of their exploitation will be completed. (24 Aug 82, p. 4)

Oil Industry Workers To Be Trained

(Excerpt) On the outskirts of Luanda, new construction is progressing on the second stage of a boarding school for training oil industry workers. The school will train specialists for the developing oil industry in Angola. (30 Aug 82, p. 6)

Planning Minister Declares Support of CPSU

(Excerpt) The People's Republic of Angola supports the initiatives and proposals of the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, L. Brezhnev, aimed at the relaxation of international tension, and the preservation and strengthening of peace, announced the Planning Minister of Angola, Lopo do Nascimento. (4 Sep 82, p. 4)

Planning Minister in Moscow

(Text) On 7 September N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Angolan Planning Minister Lopo do Nascimento, who is in Moscow. During a friendly conversation, questions of mutual interest were discussed. (8 Sep 82, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #180, 16 Sep 82, p. J2)

Relations Between Angola and the Soviet Union

(Excerpt) Unwaivering and consistent strength is the most important component in the relationship between the Soviet Union and Angola, according to the Angolan newspaper, Jornal de Angola. A protocol for an agreement on economic and technical cooperation was recently signed in Moscow. The two countries cooperate especially in the areas of industry, fishing, and rural economics, according to the newspaper. (15 Sep 82, p. 5)

School Attendance

(Excerpt) More than three million students in primary and intermediate schools settled into the new academic year in Angola. Right now, in the Angolan school system, four times more students are taught than on the eve of independence in 1974. (17 Sep 82, p. 1)

Brezhnev Message to Angolan Leader

(Summary) In a message to Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, L. Brezhnev congratulated dos Santos on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Antonio Agostinho Neto's birth. Neto, the leader of the victorious National Liberation Movement and founder of the Angolan state, made a major contribution to the theory and practice of revolutionary struggle and social transformation under the conditions prevailing on the African continent. (17 Sep 82, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #185, p. J1)

BENIN

Delegation to Soviet Union

(Excerpt) A delegation of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party (PRPB), led by P. Osho, was in the Soviet Union 11 to 23 August under the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the PRPB. (25 Aug 82, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #053, 1 Sep 82, p. J1)

BOTSWANA

New Botswana Envoy Presents Credentials

(Summary) On 16 September Samuel Akuna Mpuchane, Ambassador Extraordinary, presented his credentials in the Kremlin to M.A. Yasnov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. (17 Sep 82, p. 4)

CHAD

Chad Situation Extremely Unstable

(Excerpt) The Republic of Chad is unsettled again. There are about ten different organizations and parties in the country, formed mainly on a tribal basis. This reflects the extreme ethnic diversity of the Chadian population. Chad's political future depends on whether the government can find a common language with the leaders of other groupings, the first and most influential being the southerners' leader, Kamougue. (6 Sep 82, p. 6, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #177, 13 Sep 82, pp. J2-3)

CONGO

Telegram to Brezhnev

(Summary) Congo President Denis Sassou-Nguesso thanked L. Brezhnev for the message sent to the Congo on the occasion of the country's national holiday. (10 Sep 82, p. 1)

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

New Constitution Approved

(Text) In a referendum in Equatorial Guinea, the draft of a new constitution was approved. According to official sources, it received 98 percent of the vote. The new constitution creates a post for a president of the Republic and contains a provision guaranteeing the present head of state, Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, 7 years in office. (24 Aug 82, p. 1)

ETHIOPIA

Military Addresses Sovereignty of Nation

(Excerpt) With the appeal to personnel of the revolutionary army to vigilantly watch military workers, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the homeland are addressed by members of the Permanent Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, members of the Executive Committee for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia and the Minister of National Defense. (1 Sep 82, p. 4)

President Calls for Unity

(Text) The President of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Committee for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia (COPWE), Mengistu Haile Marriam, called on nonaligned participants to consolidate toward unity in the struggle for peace against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. In his message to leaders of the Nonaligned Movement to the President of the State Council, and to Cuba's Fidel Castro on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the movement, President Mengistu emphasized the determination of nonaligned countries to maintain and strengthen their independence and to take every measure to secure peaceful cooperation and coexistence between nations. Imperialism, he said, attempts to destroy the Nonaligned Movement and to sow the seeds of dissension among its members. (3 Sep 82, p. 4)

Ethiopian Newspaper Denounces West

(Excerpt) The difficult road of the USSR and other countries towards Socialist cooperation in the conservation and strengthening of universal peace and security enjoys wide support and responds to the interests of all mankind, says an Ethiopian newspaper. However, in spite of common sense and demands of the international community, imperialist states increase tension, escalating the arms race and provoking new armed conflicts. To do this, they establish a wide network of military bases so that they can intervene "with a rapid deployment force." In a second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, the leaders of man developing countries denounced the policies of the US and its allies in NATO, showing their support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union. (7 Sep 82, p. 4)

Eighth Anniversary Celebrated

(Excerpt) On 12 September the workers of Ethiopia mark the eighth anniversary of the national-democratic revolution which set the country's course for a new Socialist society.

USSR Recognizes Anniversary of Ethiopian Revolution

(Excerpt) The Soviet people always were and will be on the side of the Ethiopian people who are following a path of progressive socio-economic development. This was emphasized on 9 September in Moscow on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of Ethiopia's national democratic revolution. The Ethiopian ambassador to the Soviet Union thanked the Soviet people for their support. (10 Sep 82, p. 4)

Soviet Leaders Congratulate Ethiopian Leader

(Excerpt) Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov have cordially congratulated Chairman of the Provisional Military Administration Council and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam, on the national holiday of the country--the revolution day. The Soviet leaders expressed confidence that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia will further strengthen and develop. (11 Sep 82, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #177, p. J1)

Reception in Moscow

(Text) On 10 September Nessibu Taye, Ethiopian Ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark the national holiday. The reception was attended by M.A. Yasnov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, G.I. Marchuk, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments and other officials. (11 Sep 82, p. 4)

Mengistu Thanks Brezhnev and Tikhonov for Greetings

(Summary) On behalf of the Committee for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia Central Committee (COPWE), Mengistu thanked Brezhnev and Tikhonov for their greetings on the eighth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. (14 Sep 82, p. 1)

Mengistu Speaks on Anniversary Occasion

(Summary) On the eighth anniversary of Ethiopia's revolution, President Mengistu noted that all peace-loving people regard the struggle for furthering progress in decelerating the arms race as a necessary condition for the definitive destruction of systems which exploit and oppress. The Soviet Union, Mengistu said, not only officially announced that it would not employ the first nuclear weapon, but also revealed preparations for nuclear arms limitation. He went on to criticize American imperialism. (14 Sep 82, p. 5)

GABON

Exchange of Telegrams

(Summary) Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram to President Omar Bongo of Gabon, congratulating him on the 22nd anniversary of independence. Bongo responded with gratitude and hopes for further relations of friendship between the two countries. (15 Sep 82, p. 2)

MADAGASCAR

Soviet-Malagasy Trade Commission Meets in Moscow

(Text) A routine meeting of the Soviet Malagasy Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade was held from 25 to 27 August in Moscow. It discussed questions relating to the state and development of Soviet-Malagasy economic and technical cooperation and also trade relations. C.R. Richard, foreign minister of Madagascar, R. Adriamanjato, member of the Malagasy Supreme Revolutionary Council, and V. Ramahatra, Malagasy minister of public works, participated in the meeting. (28 Aug 82, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #172, 3 Sep 82, p. J2)

Arkhipov Receives Madagascar's Richard

(Text) On 27 August I.V. Arkhipov, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received C.R. Richard, Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. (28 Aug 82, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #172, 3 Sep 82, p. J2)

Ratsiraka Speaks on Economic Goals

(Text) In Antananarivo, Madagascar's President Ratsiraka said that the example of Russia which, after the Great October Socialist revolution in 1917, changed from a backward agrarian country into a developed industrial power which has conquered outer space, shows that such successes can be achieved by a nation striving toward prosperity. During an interview with a group of foreign journalists broadcast on Malagasy television, he spoke of the necessity of taking action towards goals of improving the economic position of Madagascar. The president noted that the present problem lies in the weak conditions of trade between developed and developing countries. An effective solution to the problem to be undertaken by the government is to plot a course for the overall development of a rural economy. (30 Aug 82, p. 1)

Newspaper Warns of Nuclear Threat

(Text) Plans for the use of nuclear arms, which are developed by the imperialist states, threaten all mankind, writes the newspaper of the Federation of Workers' Unions of Madagascar. (1 Sep 82, p. 5)

MALI

Planting of Greenery Campaign Begins

(Text) In September, the last month of the rainy season in Mali, the traditional national campaign for a massive planting of greenery began under the motto "a tree - the subject of life." The government of this west African country attaches great significance to the establishment of the "green zone" to block the sandy approach of the Sahara Desert. (8 Sep 82, p. 1)

Exhibition Opens

(Text) A poster, photography, and book exhibition exposing the crimes of the racist regime of South Africa opened in Port Louis in Mauritius. (5 Sep 82, p. 1)

MOZAMBIQUE

US Embassy in Mozambique Linked to Killing

(Text) The traces of the act of terrorism in which Ruth First, a prominent South African journalist, author, and member of the leadership of the African National Congress of South Africa, was killed, lead to the US Embassy in Mozambique. A statement to this effect was made to representatives of the police by Aquino de Braganza, director of the African Research Centre of Eduardo Mondlane University, who was also injured during the explosion in which Ruth First died. The local observers recall that last year Mozambique's security services uncovered a CIA spy ring, which was guided by resident spies of the American espionage department, who entrenched themselves at the US Embassy. Their aim was to stage acts of sabotage and terrorism in order to try to destabilize the situation in the young republic. The local press expresses the opinion that the US Embassy in Mozambique serves, as before, as a net of terrorists and acts in close contact with the authorities of the racist South African Republic, which are pursuing a course for physical destruction of the opponents of the apartheid regime. (25 Aug 82, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #165, 25 Aug 82, p. J2)

Trade Fair Comes To An End

(Excerpt) In Maputo, the traditional international trade fair, Fasim-82, ended. Participants from 19 countries took their trading goods to the fair. (7 Sep 82, p. 1)

Preparations for FRELIMO Congress

(Excerpt) Mozambique is preparing for the Fourth Congress of FRELIMO which will take place in April 1983 in Maputo. The discussion will emphasize the necessity for defense of the gains of the Mozambican revolution, an increase of the standard of living, the role of the party leadership, the expediency of use of experimentation, and the participation of FRELIMO in the struggle against backwardness and in the building process of a new society. (10 Sep 82, p. 4)

FRELIMO Delegation in Moscow

(Summary) In keeping with a plan for party cooperation between the CPSU and FRELIMO, a FRELIMO delegation was welcomed in Moscow. (19 Sep 82, p. 4)

NRM Bandits Backed by South Africa

(Excerpt) In Inhambane Province, units of the Mozambican Government Armed Forces killed more than 20 bandits of the so-called National Resistance Movement (NRM) which is supported by racist South Africa. As reported by Noticias, during the military actions a variety of weapons were seized including light rifles, grenades, and antitank and anti-infantry mines marked "Made in South Africa." With the help of the NRM, continues Noticias, the South African racists are trying to create a chaotic situation in Mozambique. Pretoria finances the NRM, establishing on its own territory seven special camps where South African and American instructors teach counterrevolutionary tactics. (20 Sep 82, p. 5)

NAMIBIA

Bulgarian UNCTAD Representative Talks of UN Support for Namibia

(Excerpt) In the Palace of Nations in Geneva, the 25th Session of the Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is reviewing one of the important questions on the day's agenda: aid to the national liberation movements recognized by regional organizations. The Socialist countries, noted the Bulgarian representative, support the people of Namibia in their struggle for independence, and stated that the UN must help in their efforts. (13 Sep 82, p. 1)

Namibia Day Observed Worldwide

(Excerpt) August 26 was designated Namibia Day all over the world. Sixteen years ago the African population of this territory rose up under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) in an armed struggle against their South African oppressors. In Ethiopia, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) appealed for international cooperation to take every step to isolate the racist regime of South Africa and to grant independence to Namibia. (27 Aug 82, p. 1)

NIGERIA

Government Battles Against Tribal Conflicts

(Excerpt) In Nigeria there is much evidence of development. New highways connect the country's regions and since independence, many schools, colleges, universities and hospitals have opened. But it has not been easy. There are numerous tribes with many differences. For a long time, Nigeria doctored the wounds suffered from bloody civil war, but the present government deserves credit for preserving peace in the country. Nigerian leaders have softened ethnic antagonism to a great degree. The national system of government was reorganized, dividing the country into states which delivered a blow to traditionally larger groups. (2 Sep 82, p. 4)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

South African Communist Party Expresses Appreciation

(Summary) In a statement from London, the South African Communist Party expressed its appreciation for Soviet support for the struggle against racism and imperialism. (23 Aug 82, p. 1)

New Constitutional Reforms Are A Farce

(Excerpt) The ruling National Party congress in South Africa approved Prime Minister Botha's proposal of "constitutional reforms." The new plan calls for the state system of South Africa to provide admittance of restricted number of representatives from colored and Indian communities into the organs of local self-government and into the country's parliament. The progressive international community justly regards these "constitutional reforms" as a political farce which essentially enlists the support of half-breeds and Indians in the central apparatus of legislative authorities and their crucial participation in the future cabinet of ministers. In the first place, their representation will create an independent minority with relations with the whites, and secondly, unwelcome reforms will seem to come from the basic African population which makes up 80 percent of South Africa's people. (31 Aug 82, p. 5)

SOMALIA

US Arms To Somalia

(Excerpt) As reported by Somalia radio, the US has established an air lift for transport of arms and ammunition to the Siad Barre regime. As early as 1980, Washington took upon itself to deliver into Somalia various kinds of arms and military equipment at a cost of \$40 million. In return, the US was granted the right to use the port of Berbera and other installations. This year, the Somali leadership received an increase in American military deliveries of more than \$20 million, supposedly with the goal of resisting the mythical "aggressions" of Ethiopia. (28 Aug 82, p. 5)

ZIMBABWE

Campaign To Wipe Out Illiteracy

(Text) The campaign to wipe out illiteracy is expanding in Zimbabwe. In a report in People's Weekly, the first graduation took place in the business district of Maucek of students who will train adults in the region of Rudac in reading and writing. In the near future, the government will complete the establishment of such courses for all the country's provinces. (19 Sep 82, p. 1)

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